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- Key idea: Sometimes difficult to find minimum for all coordinates
- ..., but, easy for each coordinate
- turns into a one-dimensional optimisation problem

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- Converges for Lasso objective

Learn $y = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$ on following dataset, using coordinate descent where initially $(\theta_0, \theta_1) = (2, 3)$ for 2 iterations.

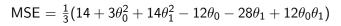
x	у
1	1
2	2
3	3

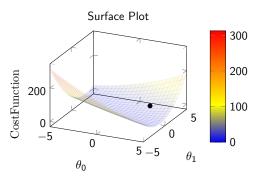
Our predictor,
$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

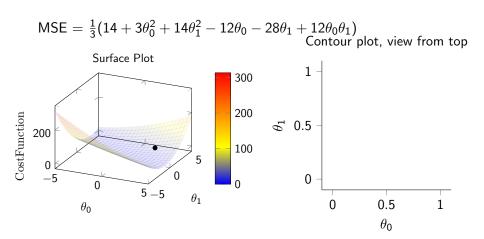
Error for
$$i^{th}$$
 datapoint, $\epsilon_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$
 $\epsilon_1 = 1 - \theta_0 - \theta_1$
 $\epsilon_2 = 2 - \theta_0 - 2\theta_1$
 $\epsilon_3 = 3 - \theta_0 - 3\theta_1$

$$\mathsf{MSE} = \tfrac{\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_3^2}{3} = \tfrac{14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1}{3}$$

$$\mathsf{MSE} = \tfrac{1}{3}(14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1)$$







INIT:
$$\theta_0 = 2$$
 and $\theta_1 = 3$

$$\theta_1=3$$
 optimize for θ_0

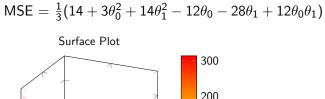
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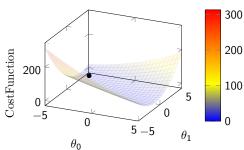
$$\theta_1=3$$
 optimize for θ_0

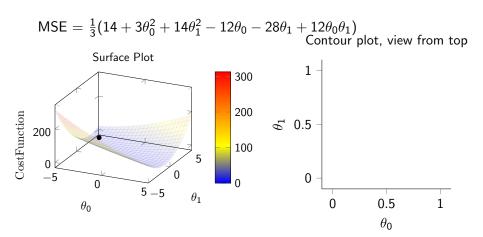
$$\frac{\partial \, \mathsf{MSE}}{\partial \theta_0} = 6\theta_0 + 24 = 0$$

$$\theta_0 = -4$$

$$\mathsf{MSE} = \tfrac{1}{3}(14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1)$$







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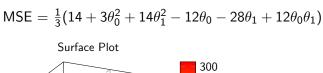
$$\theta_0 = -4$$
 optimize for θ_1

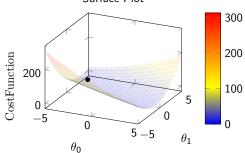
INIT:
$$\theta_0 = -4$$
 and $\theta_1 = 3$

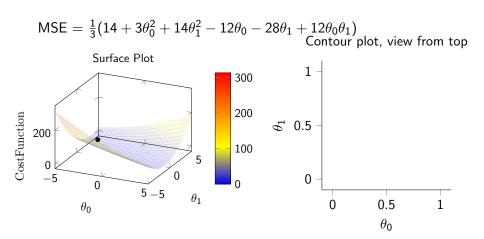
$$\theta_0 = -4$$
 optimize for θ_1

$$\theta_1 = 2.7$$

$$\mathsf{MSE} = \tfrac{1}{3}(14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1)$$







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$$\theta_1=2.7$$
 optimize for θ_0

$$\theta_0 = -3.4$$

$$\mathsf{MSE} = \frac{1}{3}(14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1)$$

